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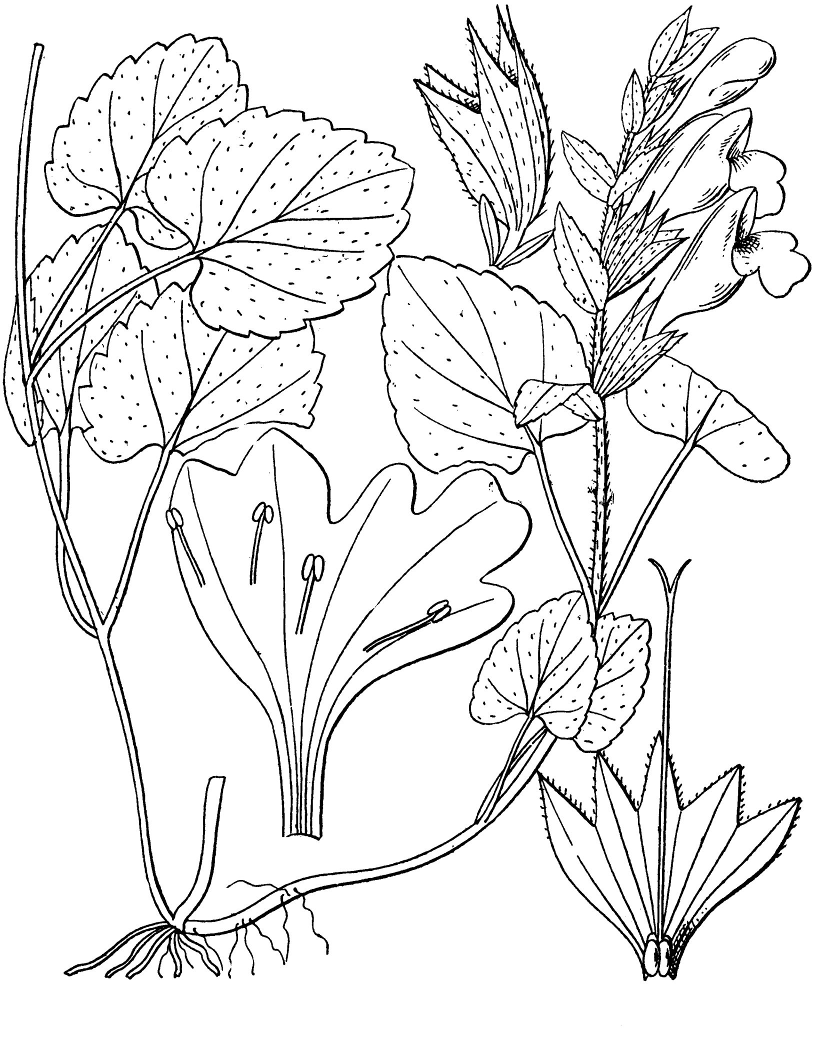
BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.—PLATE 173.



MEEHANIA CORDATA (NUTT.) BRITTON.

4,473 feet above sea. In western North Carolina it was observed from elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. It was confined, as far as noticed, to edges of woods and thinly timbered woods, where the underbrush is scattered. On Elliott's Knob, at the places where it is most plentiful, the woody growth is composed almost entirely of *Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum* and a stunted form of *Quercus ilicifolia* about two feet high.

SOLIDAGO BUCKLEYI, T. and G. Fl. N. A. 2: 198 (1841).

This is one of the most interesting additions to the northern flora. Collected on the Peak of Massanutten Mountain, Rockingham county, August 15th, altitude 2,900 feet. It is abundant, but only on the backbone of the ridge, and very little of it was in flower at that time. Associated with it was a slender, almost glabrous form of *S. bicolor*.

HELENIUM TENUIFOLIUM Nutt. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 7: 66 (1834).

Collected at Norfolk, September 23, 1892, where there was quite a patch of it near the N. and W. yards. A few plants were observed early in the past summer, but none collected. Its first appearance so far north and east.

New or noteworthy North American Phanerogams—VIII.

BY N. L. BRITTON.

(PLATE 173.)

PICEA RUBRA (Lamb.) Link, Linnæa, 15: 52 (1841).

I have lately been much interested in the Spruces, and have observed them closely on the Blue Ridge in Southwestern Virginia, where I became familiar with two species, one of which I supposed to be the White Spruce, *Picea Canadensis.* The same two species occur on the slopes of Mounts Marcy and McIntyre, in the Adirondacks, but neither of them is *P. Canadensis*, which species I did not see. It is reported from Northern New York, but I did not encounter it.

The two species of the Blue Ridge and the Central Adirondacks are the Black Spruce, *P. Mariana*, and the Red Spruce, *P.*

rubra. By most recent authors the latter has been regarded as a variety of the former, but this view has been ably attacked by Prof. George Lawson in a paper on "Remarks on the Distinctive Characters of the Canadian Spruces," published, I think, in 1888. He there maintains that the Red Spruce is distinct from the Black, and I am in entire accord with this opinion. The White Spruce is very different from either of the others by its elongated cones, entirely glabrous and glaucous twigs and sterigmata, and very light green leaves. *P. rubra* differs from *P. Mariana* by its very slender twigs, which are sparingly pubescent, the sterigmata nearly or quite glabrous, its very slender light-green, nearly straight, very acute leaves, and its oblong cones, which are deciduous at the end of the season, the scales lacerate or 2-lobed. *P. Mariana* has stout, very pubescent twigs and sterigmata, stout and thick, merely mucronate, dark green, incurved leaves, and ovate, larger cones, which are persistent for two or more years, their scales entire or merely erose. *P. rubra,* according to my observations, reaches a much greater altitude on McIntyre than does *P. Mariana,* and this agrees with our collections in the Blue Ridge of Virginia. The very slender twigs of *P. rubra* and its light green leaves give it a much more graceful aspect than is exhibited by *P. Mariana.*

CYPERUS RIVULARIS Kunth, Enum. 2: 6 (1837).

Cyperus diandrus var. (?) *castaneus* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 252 (1836).

Having recently had occasion to reëxamine certain species of the genus *Cyperus,* in view of the publication of the new List of Northeastern American plants, prepared for the Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, I conclude that this plant is specifically distinct from *C. diandrus,* Torr. I am strengthened in this view by a note received from Mr. Coville in May, 1890, in which he emphasizes the characters adduced by Torrey in 1836. These are concisely as follows:

C. rivularis: Scales of the spikelets firm, smooth, shining; styles not at all or scarcely exserted.

C. diandrus: Scales membranaceous, usually slightly wrinkled, dull; styles conspicuously exserted.

The color of the scales varies in both species from light green to dark brown, and hence cannot be relied on for a character.

Mr. Clarke, in his paper on the Cyperaceæ of the Calcutta Herbarium maintains the two as species, but I had never been able to come to this view until I had critically observed the plants growing.

CYPERUS PSEUDOVEGETUS Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 24 (1855).

Cyperus virens A. Gray, Man. Ed. 2, 493 (1856), not Michx.

Cyperus Luzulæ, var. *umbellulatus* Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **13**: 208 (1886).

Cyperus calcaratus Nees; S. Wats. in A. Gray, Man. Ed. 6, 570 (1890).

This is clearly the synonymy of the common marsh *Cyperus* of the Southeastern United States, which I took to be a variety of the Tropical American *C. Luzulæ* Rottb. The name *calcaratus* first appears in print by Bœckeler (Linnæa, **35**: 558 (1867–68)), where it is cited as a synonym of *C. arenicola* Steud. Mr. Clarke writes me that he has seen Steudel's type of this plant, and that it is exactly *C. reflexus* Vahl. Whether the *calcaratus* of Nees (1867–68) is the same as the *calcaratus* of Watson (1890) or a different plant, I am unable to say, but it does not affect the name, Steudel's *pseudovegetus* being much older.

DULICHIUM ARUNDINACEUM (L.) is the older name for *D. spathaceum* (L.) Pers. the synonymy being as follows:

Cyperus arundinacea L. Sp. Pl. 44 (1753).

Schœnus spathaceus L. Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 63 (1762).

Cyperus spathaceus L. Syst. Ed. 12, **2**: 735 (1767).

The genus STENOPHYLLUS Raf. Neog. 4 (1825).

I have previously remarked on this generic name*, which is based on *Scirpus stenophyllus* Ell., noting that Mr. C. B. Clarke had proposed taking up Kunth's *Bulbostylis* (Enum. 2: 205 (1837) as a valid genus and that Rafinesque's name had twelve years priority. I am now prepared to maintain the view that the plants of which *Scirpus stenophyllus* is the type are generically distinct from both *Scirpus* and *Fimbristylis*, differing in the characters pointed out by Kunth in 1837, i. e. in *Stenophyllus* the bulbous base of the style persists on the summit of the achenium, and that the leaves are usually filiform and their sheaths ciliate. The persistent bulbous base of the style is the crucial character.

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* Bulletin **18**: 370 (1891).

The North American species known to me are as follows:

I. Spikes capitate.

a. Scales of the spikelets long-cuspidate.

1. Stenophyllus stenophyllus (Ell.).
Scirpus stenophyllus Ell. Bot. S. C. and Ga. **1**: 88 (1816).
Dichroma cæspitosa Muhl. Gram. 14 (1817).
Dichromena cæspitosa Spreng. Syst. **1**: 202 (1825).
Stenophyllus cæspitosus Raf. Neog. 4 (1825).
Isolepis stenophyllus Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 353 (1836).
Seirpus barbatus var. *Americanus* Bœckl. Linnæa, **36**: 752 (1870).

North Carolina to Florida and Louisiana.

b. Scales of the spikelets obtuse.

2. Stenophyllus Warei (Torr.).
Isolepis Warei Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 353 (1836).

Florida (Ware, Garber, Chapman, A. H. Curtiss No. 3135).

II. Spikes umbellate (sometimes solitary in depauperate forms).

3. Stenophyllus capillaris (L.).
Scirpus capillaris L. Sp. Pl. 49 (1753).
Isolepis capillaris R. & S. Syst. **2**: 118 (1817).
Scirpus ciliatifolius Ell. Bot. S. C. and Ga. **1**: 82 (1816).
Isolepis ciliatifolius Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**; 352 (1836).

Throughout nearly the whole of North America except the extreme north.

4. Stenophyllus capillaris coarctatus (Ell.).
Scirpus coarctatus Ell. Bot. S. C. and Ga. **1**: 83 (1816).
Isolepis coarctata Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. **3**: 352 (1836).
Fimbristylis capillaris var. *coarctata* Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, **15**: 102 (1888).

Georgia and Florida.

III. Spikes solitary, terminal; fertile flowers borne also at the base of the culms.

5. Stenophyllus Funckii (Steud.).
Isolepis Funckii Steud. Syn. Pl. Cyp. 91 (1855).
Scirpus heterocarpus S. Wats. Proc. Amer. Acad. **18**: 171 (1883).

Arizona (Pringle); Chihuahua (Pringle, No. 1398); Mexico (Pringle, No. 3436); Jalisco (Pringle, No. 3428); Orizaba (Botteri); Bolivia (Mandon, 1410).

POTENTILLA PARADOXA Nutt.

This plant occurs in large quantities at the station long known for it near the outlet of Braddock's Bay, just east of Manitou Beach, Lake Ontario, N. Y. It differs from the European *P. supina*, L, in its stouter habit, larger flowers, thicker and less deeply dentate leaf-segments. The species, whose centre of distribution lies somewhere west of the Mississippi, is one of a considerable number of plants of similar range which extend eastward through the region of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Among these may be mentioned *Eleocharis acuminata*, which occurs as far east as Anticosti, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, *Polygonum Hartwrightii* and *Vaccinium ovalifolium* which Prof. Macoun reports from Quebec.

GALIUM KAMPTSCHATICUM Steller.

This is among the species collected by me on the slopes of Mt. Marcy, N. Y., at elevations from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, in the autumn of 1892. I found but a single patch containing several hundred plants along the trail from Adirondack Lodge to the summit of Marcy at about 3,500 feet altitude. This was not unexpected, for a scrap of this species has long been in our herbarium bearing the label "Indian Pass, near McIntire's, W. F. Macræ, August 13, 1839." I found the plant in very old fruit and secured only a few good specimens. In this condition its elongated pedicels distinguished it readily from any form of *G. circæzans* Michx. to which it has been referred by some authors as a variety.

The plant of Oregon and Washington, which was regarded as con-specific with this by Dr. Gray, appears to me distinct from this and also from *G. circæzans*.*

Mr. Peck has recently collected specimens of a form of *G. circæzans* with perfectly glabrous corolla near Whitehall, N. Y.,

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*GALIUM OREGANUM, n. sp. Leaves oblong, ovate-oblong or ovate, acute or acutish or the lowest obtuse, ciliate on the margins and usually also on the upper side of the nerves; corolla glabrous; fruit shorter-pedicelled than that of *G. Kamptschaticum*, and twice as large when ripe. Characters based on a specimen of Howell's Oregon collections, Suksdorf's 864 from Skamania county, Washington, and Piper's 921 from Mason county, Washington. The obovate obtuse leaves sprinkled with short hairs on the upper surface of the *G. Kamptschaticum* of the Adirondacks White Mountains and Lower Canada appear to be perfectly constant.

which is a good deal more like *G. Oreganum* than is *G. Kamptschaticum.* I propose to distinguish this as *G. circæzans glabrum.**

MEEHANIA: A PROPOSED NEW GENUS OF LABIATÆ.

(PLATE 173.)

The genus *Cedronella* Mœnch, Meth. 411 (1794) is based on a tall, perennial herb of the Canaries and Madeira, the *Dracocephalum Canariense* L. Sp. Pl. 594; *Cedronella triphylla* Mœnch, loc. cit. It was taken up by Bentham (Lab. Gen. et Sp. 501–502 (1834)) and two American species added: *C. cordata,* based on *Dracocephalum cordatum* Nutt. Gen. 2: 35 and *C. Mexicana,* based on *Dracocephalum Mexicaum* H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 2: 322, *t. 160.* It has since been further augmented by Mexican and Arizona species described by Lindley, A. Gray and Greene.

Cedronella cordata is a local herb of Eastern North America, ranging through the central and southern Alleghanian region, and is one of the most beautiful of our native Labiates. It is so entirely different in habit and aspect from the typical species and from those of the Southwest, and has such a limited geographical distribution, that it has long seemed to me to represent a distinct generic type, and recent comparative study has convinced me that this position can readily be maintained.

The typical species of the Atlantic islands is an erect fruticose herb with 3-foliolate leaves, or the lower sometimes with the lateral leaflets 2-parted. The verticillate clusters are many-flowered and crowded in dense round spikes. The calyx is tubular-oblong, its teeth lance-acuminate, almost subulate-tipped and nearly equal. The corolla has a narrow tube abruptly dilated above the calyx into a short throat.

The Alleghanian plant is a low, straggling herb producing long, slender, leafy stolons, the leaves simple, cordate. The clusters are but 1–3-flowered in loose, secund spikes. The calyx is distinctly campanulate and 2-lipped, the 3 teeth of the upper lip decidedly longer than the 2 lower. The corolla expands from below the top of the calyx into a very large open throat, and is pubescent within.

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* GALIUM CIRCÆZANS GLABRUM, n. var. Glabrous except the ciliate-margined leaves with sparingly pubescent upper surfaces. Leaves oblong, obtuse; corolla glabrous; flowers very nearly sessile; fruit not seen. Near Whitehall, N. Y., C. H, Peck, July, 1892.

There is no close congener known, the genus which I here propose being monotypic. The Arizona-Mexican plants referred to *Cedronella* (*C. Mexicana* (H. B. K.) Benth, *C. pallida* Lindl., *C. aurantiaca* A. Gray, *C. parviflora* A. Gray, *C. coccinea* Greene) have no more characters in common with *C. cordata* than has the typical species. They form a natural group, differing from both the others in their narrow, tubular corollas, scarcely at all ampliate above and by their conspicuously exserted stamens.

Meehania is dedicated to Thomas Meehan, a life-long student of plants and a liberal patron of science, who has contributed important and valuable information on systematic and physiological botany for a long period of years.

MEEHANIA Britton.

A low, pubescent, spreading or decumbent herb with long-petioled, cordate leaves, trailing, leafy stolons and large, blue flowers in terminal, secund, bracted spikes. Calyx campanulate, 15-nerved, 2-lipped, its teeth all lanceolate, acute, the 3 upper longer and slightly narrower than the 2 lower. Corolla much exserted, puberulent without, pubescent within, the tube narrow at the base, gradually widely ampliate above, the limb 2-lipped; upper lip 2-lobed, arched, about as long as the lower, the lobes ovate, obtuse; lower lip spreading, 3-lobed, the middle lobe emarginate, broader than the lateral ones. Stamens 4, didynamous, all antheriferous, ascending under the upper lip, the upper pair somewhat longer than the lower. Anthers 2-celled, the sacs parallel. Ovary deeply 4-parted. Style equally 2-cleft at the summit. Nutlets oblong, smooth.

A monotypic genus of eastern North America.

MEEHANIA CORDATA (Nutt).

Dracocephalum cordatum Nutt. Gen. 2: 35 (1818).

Cedronella cordata Benth. Lab. 502 (1834).

Flowering stems ascending, 3′–8′ high. Stolons very slender, leafy throughout, sometimes rooting at the nodes, 1–2 ft. long; leaves all broadly ovate or ovate-orbicular, obtuse or sub-acute at the apex, crenate all around, cordate at the base, sparingly pubescent with scattered hairs on both surfaces or almost glabrous beneath, green on both sides, 1′–2′ long, the basal sinus broad; spikes 1′–4′ long; bracts ovate or oblong, acute, membranaceous, the lowest sometimes crenulate; bractlets small, lanceolate; calyx about 5′ long, equalling or longer than the bracts, puberulent, its longer teeth about one-half the length of the tube; corolla about 1′ long, showy.

In rich moist woods and thickets, Western Pennsylvania to Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. May–July.

The Genus Hemicarpha in North America.

BY FREDERICK VERNON COVILLE.

The genus *Hemicarpha* was published by Nees von Esenbeck in the year 1834,* based upon the species *isolepis*. The genus is now accredited with three species, *H. isolepsis*, *H. micrantha*, and *H. occidentalis*, the last of which is restricted to the Pacific coast region of the United States, while the other two are widely distributed over the earth, centering in the tropical or subtropical portions of both hemispheres. At the request of Dr. N. L. Britton, the writer presents the following account of the North American species.

HEMICARPHA MICRANTHA (Vahl) Britton.

Scirpus micranthus Vahl, Enum. Pl. **2**: 254 (1806). Type locality given doubtfully as South America.

Scirpus subsquarrosus Muhl. Gram. 39 (1817). Type specimen found on the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania.

Isolepis micrantha R. & S. Syst. Veg. **2**: 110 (1817). Type specimen the same as that of *Scirpus micranthus*.

Isolepis subsquarrosa Schrad. in Schultes, Mant. **2**: 64 (1824). Type specimen the same as that of *Scirpus subsquarrosus*.

Hemicarpha subsquarrosa Nees, in Martius Fl. Bras. **2**: part i. 61, *t. iv. fig. 1* (1842). Type locality the same as that of *Scirpus subsquarrosus*.

Hemicarpha Drummondii Nees, in Martius Fl. Bras. **2**: part i. 62 (1842). Type specimen collected by Drummond near St. Louis, Missouri.

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* Linnæa, **9**: 287 (1834).